

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Treascott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

FRANCIS ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receive for any monies paid on account of the paper.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Society met in the tent at Alliance, Stark Co. Ohio, on Saturday, the 3rd of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, M. R. Robinson, and the official call under which it assembled was read by the Secretary, F. J. Jones. The sessions commenced at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at 4 o'clock at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed at 4 o'clock.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed by the Chair:

BUSINESS COMMITTEE: Parker Pillsbury, Abm. Brooks, C. L. Remond, J. Elizabeth Jones, Wm. Miller, Adela Brooks, Wm. Halliday, Marcella Hiler, Henry C. Wright, Josephine S. Griffing, Benj. Bowen, Dr. Fossell.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Kersey G. Thomas, Wm. F. Parker, Caroline Nash, Austin Hale, Esther Harris, Rebecca Dean, John Halliday, Augustus Case, Margaret Hise.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: John Holmes, Maria C. K. Arter, Josephine S. Griffing, Darius Allen, J. Elizabeth Jones.

Remarks upon the general aspect of the cause were made by Benj. S. Jones, Marcella H. Robinson, Abm. Brooks, and Frederick Hartwell.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions were read by Henry C. Wright, who made some remarks upon the positions there stated, and then said he would hand them to the Business Committee for action.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE reported resolutions. The Annual report of the Executive Committee being called for, it was read by J. Elizabeth Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, and on motion, accepted by the Society, and the action of the Committee for the past year approved.

Parker Pillsbury reported further from the Business Committee, and spoke at some length upon the report of the Executive Committee in connection with various points of the Anti-Slavery question, and was followed by Charles H. Langston, Dr. Fossell, and Henry C. Wright, after which, the meeting adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 4th, WORKING SESSION.

John Halliday made a few remarks at the opening of the meeting, when the Treasurer's report being called for, it was read by the Treasurer, Joel McMillan. The Committee appointed to audit his accounts followed with the presentation of their report, which will be found appended to the report of the Treasurer.

Ellis Johnson made a few criticisms upon the course pursued by the abolitionists toward Rep. Hise.

Business Committee reported their resolutions. Parker Pillsbury then addressed the meeting upon the subject matter presented in the several resolutions reported by the Business Committee, and was followed by Dr. Fossell and Benj. S. Jones.

Nominating Committee reported as follows, and on motion, the several persons therein named were elected to the respective offices.

MARCELLA H. ROBINSON, President.

BENJAMIN BOWEN,
Wm. F. PARKER,
J. RICHARD HARRIS,
THOMAS HANCOCK,
Wm. HOLLIDAY,
LUDIA IRISH,
THOMAS CHANDLER,
CALVIN GREENE,
Wm. HERR,
THOMAS DONALDSON,
SARAH OTIS KARNETT,
DARIUS ALLEN.

Vice Pres.

BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary,
J. ELIZABETH JONES, Cor. Secretary,
JOEL McMILLAN, Treasurer.

SARAH BOWEN,
ABRAHAM BROOKS,
JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING,
ISABEL TRENCH,
LAWRENCE MORGAN,
ESTHER HARRIS,
JOHN GORDON.

Councillors.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Marcella Miller read a resolution, and offered some remarks in its support.

The following were, on motion, appointed a Committee to obtain subscribers for the Bugle during the sessions of this meeting: Rowden Erwin, Eliza F. Thomas, Florine Reese, Rachel Whitney, C. L. Remond, and Henry C. Wright then occupied a portion of the time in the discussion of the several resolutions which had been presented.

Business Committee further reported.

The meeting was then addressed by John M. Langston, Parker Pillsbury, and Jacob Heaton, after which J. M. Langston again took the floor, and kept it until the hour for adjournment, when the meeting adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 5th, WORKING SESSION.

Z. Edwards made a brief, but forcible speech, exposing the corruptions of the Republican party, speaking of that which he had known as a member of the organization.

Benj. S. Jones made a few remarks upon the difference between Freedom of Platform, and Appropriation of Platform.

Business Committee further reported.

Parker Pillsbury, M. R. Robinson and C. H. Langston spoke upon the character of the Republican party. The speech of the latter was especially forcible, and the pretensions put forth by some of the members of that party, that it is an anti-slavery organization, and the friend of the colored man, was shown to be unfounded in truth.

At the usual hour, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

D. M. Allen spoke in reply to the question, What have the Garrisonians done?

Business Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as the nearest, faithful labors in the

cause of Humanity are the gifts of human life—sought for because they are few, as well as for their intrinsic worth, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the too early departure of our faithful co-laborers and beloved friends, Mrs. CORNELIA L. SWALEY, and Mrs. JANE M. TARRANT, for many years officers and members of this Society; their genial natures and integrity to principle endeared them to all who knew them. Nourishing and cherishing the hopes of the oppressed, and staying the hands, and strengthening the hearts of his deliverers, their presence among us seemed indispensable, and we can only find consolation for their removal in their heroic example, and in the hope that their womanly spirit may infuse us with courage to press onward with the work they have left us to do.

Business Committee stated they had several resolutions in their hands which they could not report, either for the reason that they covered the ground of resolutions already reported, or else treated upon matters which did not seem to be within the province of this Society; and suggested that if the writers wished to have them published under their own names, as resolutions presented to the Business Committee, but not reported to the meeting, that the secretary would see that it was done.

The resolutions reported from time to time by the Business Committee were then severally taken up, and on motion, adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be, and are hereby returned to the Managers of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, for issuing half price excursion tickets to persons attending this meeting.

The Finance Committee not being prepared to report at this time, it was directed to report to the Executive Committee of the Society.

Then adjourned, without day.

BENJ. S. JONES,

Recording Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

EX. COMMITTEE OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We presented our last year's report in a desponding spirit. We were disheartened at the many adverse circumstances attending the operations of the Society. We have, perhaps, no more cause to be hopeful now than we had then, the obstacles in our path are no less, the prospects no brighter. Still, when we remember how promptly the true friends of the slave responded then to the call for aid, how willingly they replenished the treasury, and relieved the society of embarrassment, how self-sacrificing was their spirit, how firm their determination to sustain the movement the coming year, we cannot but feel a strong reliance upon the integrity and the devotion of these friends, believing that as in times past, so now, each will put his shoulder to the wheel, and give such aid as his ability and his conscience may dictate.

The presence and labors of Wm. Lloyd Garrison at our last Anniversary were highly gratifying to the abolitionists. They were glad to meet again the pioneer in this enterprise, they were cheered by his counsel, and strengthened by his devotion to the great interests for which he has so long and so faithfully labored.

Our annual gathering for the first time, added much to the interest of the occasion. She subsequently labored in this State many months, and was welcomed in nearly every place where she went both by the friends, and the foes of our movement. She has recently visited Indiana and labored with similar success there to what she has achieved elsewhere.

It will be remembered that a meeting was held of the friends of the Bugle, during our last Anniversary, who recommended a plan of action for the support of that paper, which was adopted by the Executive Committee, and immediate measures taken to carry it into execution. More than a hundred letters were sent abroad asking for a contribution of five dollars, and agreeing to send two copies of the paper to non-subscribers for each donation when received. Most of those who responded to these letters gave a favorable reply, and considerable was realized in this way.

There being a large, and constantly accumulating amount of indebtedness from subscribers, who from inability, thoughtlessness or dishonesty suffered their accounts to remain unsettled, causing not only pecuniary embarrassment to the Committee, but oftentimes creating unpleasant and vexatious feelings, your Committee resolved to adopt, with the commencement of the present volume, the system of prepayment, trusting that the true friends of the cause will cheerfully co-operate with them, not only in carrying it out so far as their own subscriptions are concerned, but will exert themselves in obtaining reliable cash subscribers in place of the unpaying patrons who have hitherto absorbed to so large an amount the resources of the Society.

That the nominal subscribers list of the Bugle will, for a time be diminished by adopting the prepayment system, is what your Committee expected, but inasmuch as it is the non-paying subscribers that are stricken off, we apprehend that the actual receipts on the paper will not, thereby, be materially diminished; and without increasing our expenditures we are enabled to send gratuitous copies to such persons as we believe will be benefited by its reception. The number now sent is over 60, and the work they are doing may not be made manifest this year or next, but we believe they will ultimately enhance the cause of freedom.

In the latter part of the winter, Marcella H. Robinson—the editor of the Bugle—was induced by private considerations to retire from the official position which for eight years he had so faithfully and so acceptably filled. I need not tell you how deeply your Committee regretted his retirement, how dark was the hour, how discouraging the circumstances that then surrounded us; for these things can be understood only by those upon whom are largely imposed, or who take upon themselves the burdens and responsibilities of an arduous enterprise.

Still, we recognized Mr. Robinson's right to choose his own position upon the battle-field, and parted with him under the strong conviction that in whatever department of labor he might engage, he would be in the future, as he has been in time past, true to his highest convictions of right, and that he would earnestly pursue that course, which he believed would best promote the interests of the race.

The successor to Mr. Robinson—Benj. S. Jones—is, as you are well aware, one of the editors under whose management the Bugle was published for the first four years of its existence. During that time you had ample opportunity to become acquainted with his ability as an editor, and his integrity as an abolitionist.

Early in the winter the American Society commissioned Joseph A. Howland to join Benj. S. Jones, who was sent out as a lecturing agent by your Committee, and labor in such parts of Ohio as circumstances seemed to indicate. They spent the most of their time in Columbiana, Harrison and Belmont Counties, the latter leaving the last of February to take charge of the Bugle, and the former continuing his work until sometime in April.

During a portion of the time they were assisted by John Holmes of Harrison County, who did good service in advertising and making arrangements for meetings, and collecting funds.

In this connection it would be well to express our appreciation of the services of volunteer laborers, quite a number of whom have been engaged for a longer or shorter time, generally in their own neighborhoods. If many more could do this kind of work—and many are capable—it would greatly change the home atmosphere by creating a higher standard of moral duty, and affect to some extent the general course of human rights.

For the last two or three months, Marcella H. Robinson, having become a lecturing agent of the American Society, has been building meetings in the Western Reserve which have been well attended, and were generally satisfactory.

If your Committee were required to name the converts whom these several agents have made during the last year, if they were asked to point to deeds that marked their triumphal progress, they could not do it. The warfare in which we are engaged does not mark its achievements by the number of its converts, nor its successes by deeds of which history takes note. Labor is the fulfillment of its mission; waiting is a triumph of which it boasts. It takes the world as it is, and on the strong will, and by the way, and on land or air, with laboring hands, it drops the indestructible seeds of eternal truth, knowing that though a Paul may plant and an Apollonius water, it is God alone that giveth the increase. While we know that our principles have made progress, and that the little leaves of anti-slavery are gradually leavening the entire sentiment of community, yet, if we had done no more than maintain our own post—no more than firmly and consistently stood by our own principles, we should have done much.

For in a community where the advocates of true anti-slavery are in a very small minority, where church and state are alike proslavery to the core, where social and commercial influences are enlisted on the side of wrong, and the very literature of the country is subverted in the support of sin, it requires no small amount of firmness, no little of the spirit of martyrdom to maintain in its integrity the Christian doctrine of equal brotherhood. And if we have done this much, we have done well.

It is not to ecclesiastical organizations, or to political parties that the slave is to look for redemption. Churches that recognize man-stealers as the true exponents of Christianity; political parties that regard despots as the fit conservators of human rights will never break the chain of the oppressed. Whenever their links are sounded, when man shall be clothed with his manhood, and his rights as a human being, it will be through the agency of such principles as we have adopted. No matter whether they are manifested in the storm, the fire, or the sword, whether they write themselves out in human blood; or gently dislodge by their silent influence the pretentious body politic, replacing despotism with democracy, and truth with virtue, the agency will be the same. It will be a success of the principle that all men, everywhere, have a right to be free—that no considerations, religious, political, social or commercial will justify us in compromising the rights of one human being. Thus will the slave be redeemed. Hence we cherish these principles, we advocate them through good and through evil report, and account ourselves most fortunate to endure reproach for so righteous a cause.

While the church ought to be foremost in the advocacy of freedom, and if it were the church of Christ would be, the people with common sense torn away from it, and seek a higher standard of moral excellence in corrupt political parties than they find in sectarian organizations; that they brought into the absurd position of repudiating men politically whom they fellowship ecclesiastically. And when we consider how very low is this political standard, we are able to appreciate the deplorable darkness and crime that the church embraces.

We can hardly expect more of political parties, than we realize. Their starting-point is a compromise of principles. Though one party may compromise itself upon being in advance of the other, that fact in itself is small cause for rejoicing, when the entire government is corrupt. The germ of compromise planted in the Constitution is developing itself, and giving assurance that it will continue to flourish in rank luxuriance, until in the course of nature it brings forth its full crop of bitter fruit.

The Constitution framed by the Democrats of Oregon excludes the colored man from the territory of the State; while the Constitution framed by the Republicans of Kansas deny him the elective franchise, and lay him under disabilities greater than those our fathers resisted with the sword. We do neither party injustice in affirming that in these two incidents, may be seen how inappreciably small is the amount of reverence in either for the doctrine of man's equality, and how utterly disregarded human rights when such rights stand in the way of party success.

To expect from either party voluntary legislation to protect from arrest the fugitive slave who seeks freedom upon the soil of a so-called free state, is to expect far more than will be granted; nor need we look in any State for an efficient personal liberty bill, until the State authorities are first prepared to protect their own citizens against the aggressions of the slave power.

The honor bill which Ohio has experienced within the past year, shows how strong are the bonds that unite her to the South—how hopeless is redress while the Union endures. Had the abolitionists themselves manufactured a case by which to demonstrate the power of slavery over this State and the citizens thereof, they would have presented just such a case as is to be found in that of the Oberlin rescuers. Men of talent and influence in community, whose moral character was unimpeached and unimpeachable; and among them ministers of the Gospel and professors of Colleges, were accused of violating United States law, in showing their reverence for God's first great commandment by obeying the second—doing for their brother man what every Democrat ought would have expected personally at their hands; and spared them with inoffensive words if they had not given such aid. For this they were imprisoned, and a portion of them convicted and sentenced as felons, and even the untamed were punished in advance. The bestial talent was employed in their defense, but it could not shield them from the penalties of a violated law. State Sovereignty was asked to interpose its protecting

arm; State judges listened to the plea of the imprisoned, and the Supreme Court of the State remanded them to the cells whose doors had been bolted and barred by Federal officials. They found there was no hope of redress from United States law, no hope from the law of Ohio, no hope save in the higher law, whose supremacy the people dared not vindicate.

It gives us no pleasure to chronicle their release from prison, when we remember that it was purchased upon terms disgraceful to themselves and to the authorities that procured their liberation. The old battle cry of millions for defence but not a cent for tribute, would have had no power to stir the hearts of the justice-mongers of Ohio. Utterly destitute of the revolutionary spirit which unsubstantiated sweeps out of existence the laws which forbid its progress and the institutions which stand in its way, they sat down to discuss a question of bawls with their oppressors, to settle the market value of the liberty of their imprisoned citizens, and when the bargain was completed they congratulated themselves upon their successful way of one base villain for four honest men, preferring that the kidnapper should be let loose to prey again upon his victims, than that four freedom-loving men should suffer imprisonment for righteous deeds.

If the limits of this report would afford space so to do, it would be interesting to discuss the question—by whose authority the violators of State laws can be turned loose upon Society, and whether the State is faithful to the compact with her citizens when she suffers transgressors to walk abroad free as innocent men, upon the plea that she cannot otherwise protect the rights of her citizens. Such bargain and sale as this, such a despicable compromise of felony is a most convincing evidence of the stultification of Ohio at the feet of the slave power. Better than this that her jails should be filled to repletion with the victims of Federal tyranny, better that her soil should be stained with innocent blood, than that she should thus meekly and ignominiously sell her State sovereignty for so paltry a consideration.

The case of the Oberlin rescuers was a glorious occasion for the vindication of our rights, and for opposition to the despotic mandates of Federal power. It should have been as the seal of Gabriel's trumpet to the buried doctrine of State Sovereignty. It should have been the eventful moment in which Ohio should have become absolutely free.

But alas! the summons fell upon ears that are deaf and cannot hear. The liberty of the people is lost, but they have not yet perceived it, or if they have, are satisfied with the substitution of a rascal instead. The oppression of our citizens has dwindled down into a small modicum of political capital, to be used as circumstances seem to require, to secure the elevation of Wm. Dennison to the gubernatorial chair, and Wm. Ghobson to the judicial bench. That glorious opportunity to make Ohio free, has assumed the vile garb of a menial, and is made to do the drudgery of a party hack.

In looking over our ranks we miss some, who in former days demanded for the slave the full measure of his rights. These, becoming weary in well doing, and persuading themselves that by slaking their demands they could obtain at least half a loaf, which is declared to be better than no bread, they have gone on until they are now humbly begging of the oppressor for the very crumbs.

The shadow of coming events indicates that the political anti-slavery controversy, as it is called, will speedily be narrowed down to the question—shall we become a nation of foreign slave traders? The Jeffersonian democracy will take the affirmative, and that will indicate their appreciation of human rights. The pseudo Republicans will take the negative, and that will be their measure of anti-slavery effort.

When this nation again occupies the position in relation to the African slave-trade which it did for twenty years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution; when slavery has not only claimed but obtained every possible, and what a few years since seemed impossible concession, we may hope for a large addition to our ranks and expect to hear ringing throughout the entire north that rallying cry which now faintly and feebly sounds—no union with slaveholders.

Although in Ohio the elective franchise is limited to white males, yet in some localities persons in whom there is a preponderance of white blood have been admitted to the polls, and this construction of "white male citizen" has been sanctioned by the judiciary in former years. Last winter the Democratic legislature passed a law prescribing fine and imprisonment for any person who should encourage any individual with any proportion of African blood in his veins to offer a vote, and also for the judge of an election to receive such vote, and similar penalty to be inflicted upon the voter himself.

When the Bench of Ohio has felt called upon to notice the law, it has treated it as an unconstitutional enactment. But should the question be carried to the Supreme Court we incline to believe in constitutionalism would be affirmed, and the decision given that when the people of Ohio framed their Constitution they intended to withhold the elective franchise from colored persons, so called, and not simply from those who are the most deeply tinged. Such a construction, we are forced to believe, would be in accordance with the political sentiment of both parties in Ohio.

In conclusion we must say that the Treasurer's report, as in former years, shows an amount of receipts and disbursements by no means commensurate with the necessities of the cause; but with the means at their disposal your Committee have done what they could. We trust that our success, when appointed, shall be enabled through the material aid that you may furnish, to accomplish far more than we have done. Notwithstanding the hatred of the church, and the opposition of politicians, notwithstanding the many ecclesiastical and political triumphs which slavery has obtained, notwithstanding the subversive of the north, and particularly of Ohio, which has so par-

allel, save in the arrogance of the south, yet the duty of the true friends of the slave ever remains the same—faithfully to maintain the great central principle of man's right to himself, to resist all encroachments upon it from whatever source, or under whatever pretext they may be made.

J. ELIZABETH JONES, Cor. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the signs of the times as read and seen in the present daring and desperate demands of the Slaveholders, and the willingness of the Federal Government to yield to their every behest, and in the fearful apathy of the people in church and state on the whole subject of slavery and slavery aggression, including the already responded African Slave Trade, we are more and more assured at this our 17th anniversary, not only that our work is not done, but is becoming more and more important, more and more pressing; demanding greater faith and fortitude, more intense self consecration, and of that spirit of martyrdom which has always distinguished the march of every real reform; and trusting in the sacredness of our cause and in the power of truth and its great Author, we will with augmented zeal and fidelity, pursue our warfare with the despotism which rules the land, till victory perch upon our banner, or we perish (as so many have already) beneath it.

Whereas the instrumentality which holds the slave in his bonds is the physical force, concentrated through the Constitution in the government of the United States, and which is composed of the united strength of all individuals who voluntarily support it—be it

Resolved, That the claim of freedom from participation in the sin of slaveholding is unfounded in every religious organization which tolerates in its members the holding of office, or voting under the United States Constitution.

Whereas, By the condition of the American constitution the entire national power is pledged to suppress any insurrection among the states, therefore

Resolved, That should the slaves, in the true spirit of the Revolution of 1776, ever unsheathe the sword of rebellion and attempt by violence to obtain their freedom, our wishes, our hopes, our hearts, and our hands too, (so far as we believe they can be *rightly employed*) shall be always on the side of the oppressed and against the oppressor, in defence of all Constitutions, statutes, demands or decisions to the contrary.

Whereas, It has been fully demonstrated in the recent Oberlin Wellington Rescue Case that the State government has either no authority or no power to protect the citizens of the State from the outrageous aggressions of the slaveholder under the Fugitive Slave Law, therefore

Resolved, That it has become the right, and the most solemn duty of the people themselves to secure such protection to themselves and families from the prowling kidnapper and slavehunter, and from the Federal Government, his ever faithful agent, as God and nature have put in their power, and by all means which in their judgment, are approved by righteousness and true religion.

Resolved, That in view of the Anti-Slavery professions of the Republican party and the influence which it possesses through these professions to mislead the honest but ill informed masses, and for its overthrow, and almost to even deceive the very elect, we feel called upon in this our annual assembly, solemnly to renew our protest against the principles and policy of the Republicans, as the most efficient and most dangerous obstacle to the successful completion of our labors.

Resolved, That there was no other charge to be preferred against the Republican party, its action towards the free people of color in the northern states and territories is sufficient to cover it with shame and condemnation; ministering as it does to the general "prejudice against color" that fosters in almost every religious denomination, and literary, or social, or political or scientific association, it is emphatically what it calls itself, the "White man's party;" and proving by its action that it is that and nothing more, we most heartily and as wholly below the spirit of the age, the waste of humanity, or the respect and co-operation of any honest and impartial lover of mankind.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is already re-enslaved, in fact, if not in form; and the failure of the government to even fulfil its treaty stipulations to prevent it, or provide any vigorous measures for its arrest, or to punish as its own law provides, the most desperate and daring pirates who carry it on, affords but another evidence that we live under a despotism the most fearful that ever cursed the earth, and that cannot too soon be hurled to the deepest and most irrecoverable destruction.

Resolved, That the dishonorable manner in which our petitions to the last Ohio Legislature for a Personal Liberty Law were met by that body shall not deter us from importunately demanding their enactment, until it is secured, and until Ohio is made as safe and secure to the fugitive from southern slavery, as it is already to the less formidable exiles from the governments of the old world.

Resolved, That in all the agitation against slavery, by political parties, pulpits or churches, while fidelity to the constitution and confederacy is maintained, we see, instead of hope for the enslaved, only a melancholy exhibition of the degeneracy, the moral wickedness and blindness of the age, and incapacity to grapple with the great Problems and Reforms which should be its honor and glory. And while recognizing and rejoicing in every well intended word or act from whatever source, in earnest protest against the great crime and crime of the country, we would still, as the forlorn hope of the freedman, press forward in our stern battle ever true to our glorious motto—"No Union with Slaveholders."

RESOLUTIONS.

Presented by the Business Committee, but not reported by it to the meeting.

[BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.]

Resolved, That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the universe can make right; therefore it is our duty to resist, by such means as our cause deems right and expedient, all laws designed or tending to maintain slavery, whether such laws purport to come from God or man, whether found in the Bible, the constitution, or any other record.

Resolved, That subjection to a law that sanctions slavery is treason against justice and humanity; and the priest or politician, the church or political party that submits, or counsels others to submit to any such law or command in, practically an enemy to freedom and supporter of slavery and ought to be so regarded and treated.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves never to join or remain in any church or political

party, or never to worship any being as God, that counsels us to be "subject to the powers that be," in Church or State, when such church or party or being that enjoin submission to a law that sanctions slave-hunting, or the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That man is above his incidents, and more sacred than civil or religious institutions, and more to be revered than holy times and places, or holy books and sermons; therefore any institution of book of ceremony, by whomsoever founded or written, or however venerable for its antiquity, that cannot exist without enjoining, or otherwise degrading and imbruing man, ought to be at once and forever destroyed.

[BY J. H. GORDON.]

Whereas, The Bible recognizes the right of buying, selling and holding man as a slave—therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Anti-Slavery Society to attack the Bible and labor incessantly and earnestly for its overthrow as a book of Divine authority.

[BY MARCELLA HILLER.]

Resolved, That the moral and religious element in man's nature is the agency which governs and controls him in all his relation towards his fellow man. Therefore it is our duty as Anti-Slavery reformers to strive to eradicate from his mind all false and artificial religion, and to establish in its stead a natural religion of reasonableness and righteousness which shall recognize the fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man.

Resolved, That the Bible is a proslavery book, clearly teaching the doctrine that man can hold property in man, thereby showing that it is not the word of God, but the teachings of men, and therefore it cannot be looked upon as a guide to anybody more than any other book, therefore be it

Resolved, That there is no power in the universe which so much stands in the way of the slave's deliverance as the false notion that the Bible is the word of God, and to be taken as an infallible guide and as authority to settle all questions of right and wrong.

Western Anti-Slavery Society in account with J. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Credit, from Oct. 16th, 1858, to Sept. 3rd, 1859.

By Cash received of Publishing Agent, \$205 32
" " Pledge and Donations, 769 09
" " Anti-Slavery Fair, 301 11
" " American Society, 100 00
" " Advertising in Bugle, 7 24

\$1072.76

DEBIT.

To Cash paid balance last report, \$30 53
" " John Hudson, due last report, 264 20
" " M. R. Robinson, due last report, 166 88
" " Ann Pearson, " " 51 59
" " John Hudson this year, 380 00
" " M. R. Robinson, this year, 217 00
" " Ann Pearson, this year, 50 00
" " B. S. Jones, Lecturing services, 122 83
" " B. S. Jones, Editorial Salary, 145 00
" " Agents Travelling expenses, 35 86
" " Office Rent, 40 00
" " Paper for Bugle, 321 80
" " Stationery, 7 03
" " Expense of Anniversary, 6 28
" " Postage, Stationery, and Exchange, 12 67
" " Tax on Office, 8 31
" " Printing Ink, 15 20
" " Fuel for Office, 10 04
" " Printing Blanks, Handbills, &c., 18 25

\$1919 95

Balance in Treasury, \$161 81

J. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for the past year and find them correct.

ISAAC TRESCOTT,

M. R. ROBINSON,

Auditing Committee.

Salem, Sept. 3, 1859.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We have neither time nor space to give very much editorial notice of our annual meeting. The weather could not have been more favorable if bes

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

From the Northern Independent.
SECESSION.

It is my firm conviction, that nothing short of a universal prohibition in regard to slavery, at our next General Conference, can keep the northern portion of the M. E. Church together. I will not say that there will be a regular, systematic secession, although this is highly probable, but forty thousand of our best members will leave our communion, and try to serve God without the pale of a slaveholding Church. I know one man who turns up his editorial nose and cries, "the Church will be relieved the day they leave." There are but comparatively few, however, in this part of the land, that are ready to respond a hearty Amen, to that unkind fling. The sentence may call forth "three cheers" from Baltimore, and "three times three" from "Snow Hill," but Black River, independent of all local issues, will certainly rebuke it. What shall we say as a Conference to the thousands among us, whose hearts have been for years in view of their connection with Slavery, and who gaze so some signs that it will be hard for them to wait a great while longer? Shall we say to them, gentlemen, if you leave, it will be "dreadful—not to the Methodist Church as a body, O no! for she will be relieved the day they leave," it will be "good riddance of bad rubbish," but to you miserable wretches, it will be "dreadful" indeed. We can get along without you famously, but what will become of your poor souls, if you leave the M. E. Church? Or shall we address them thus—Brethren, for many years we have struggled together, our hearts have been in view of the relation of our Church to the "sum of all villainies." Our hopes have often been blasted, and we have often been disappointed in our Church officials, but still, we love the Church of our choice, some of you are inclined to leave us; you say nothing will ever be accomplished. Dear brethren, say not so. The day is dawning. The M. E. Church will soon shine in spotless purity. Turn not your backs to the day of battle! Victory is almost within our grasp! 1860 shall witness our complete redemption. Is not this more in harmony with good taste, good sense, and good feeling, than to tell our dissatisfied brethren, that their room is better than their company, and that their exodus would give relief to the Church? A novel way this, surely, to prevent secession! In case of secession, we will leave, in spite of all affectionate entreaties. How much more, if we tell them that their departure will give us great relief.

The Cincinnati Gazette has been pestered with questions about Ohio's slaveholding and slave trading, until at last it grows irate, and makes this reply: "To the people of Ohio, it is not the slightest consequence whether Judge Gholson was a slaveholder or not. We think it unbecoming to inquire into the private business of men in the one case, why not in the other?—Logan Co. Gazette."

GRASSHOPPERS KILLING THE GRASSHOPPERS.—In the counties of Hope, Caran and Manover, in Canada, a species of small grub, very similar to the weevil, is found gnawing the grasshoppers, and the strength of their joints give way before the attack, in such a manner, that the grasshoppers are dying in myriads.

Receipts for the Bugle from Aug. 14, to Sept. 1.

Wm. Griffith, Salem	\$1.50
John Peters, Winchester	3.00
Orren Chapman, Morgan	3.25
Amos Marsh, Marietta	2.00
E. L. Leake, Marlboro	1.44
T. W. Leake, Cleveland	1.56
Wm B. Randolph, Guilford	1.50
George Frost, Green Hill	1.50
James Davis, Smythfield	4.50
Joseph Mead, Lloydville	4.50
Mercy A. Nichols, New Castle	5.00
Andrew Corrie, Toledo	3.00
Elizabeth Caldwell, New Lisbon	1.50
Margaret Gale, Rome	1.50
Samuel Fobes, Lima	1.50
Ella Metcalf, Orland	4.50
S. F. Snow, West Union	1.50
Benjamin Moore, Northport	1.50
G. L. Gale, Northport	2.00
Samuel Nye, Columbiana	1.50
Reuben Erwin, Marlboro	1.50
Marion Miller, New Lyme	1.50
Isaac Ladner, Linsville	2.00
Isaac Brooks, Linsville	1.50
E. W. Sanderson, Conneautville	3.00
Augustus Case, Rootstown	1.50
Samuel Harris, Mt. Union	3.50
T. J. Hyatt, Marlboro	3.00
Lee Barnaby, Mt. Union	1.50
Charles Brownie, Smithfield	1.50
Mary Mendenhall, Marlboro	1.50
M. H. Hale, Magadore	1.75
J. S. Clemmer, Magadore	3.00
R. L. Atchison, Magadore	2.00
Charles Nash, Wainfield	1.50
Henry M. Kingsbury, Garden Valley	1.50
L. D. Knight, Leesville	3.00
James Price, Leesville	1.50
Samuel Holmes, Leesville	3.00
Bonnie Ruby, Sherodsville	2.00
John M. Holmes, Conneaut	2.00
George W. Holmes, Conneaut	1.50
M. H. Conway, Archer	1.50
Wm. G. Heighon, North East	75
Rumsey Reers, New Lyme	1.50
A. J. Thurston, Magadore	2.00
S. H. Case, Randolph	1.50
Samuel Brooks, Unity	1.50
Pierce Garrison, Mt. Union	3.00
Landon Maston, Rowell	1.50
Joseph Rockhill, Lima	1.50
Joseph Fogg, Berlin Centre	2.00
A. Hively, Marlboro	1.50
Ellie Cope, Columbiana	1.50
Joseph Barnaby, Mt. Union	1.50
John Watson, Mt. Union	1.50
Joseph F. Nash, Wainfield	1.50
Riley Hulbert, Rootstown	3.00
Chasney Tupper, Randolph	4.75
Chasney Sanford, Randolph	1.50
Joseph Rockhill, Marlboro	1.50
A. K. Smith, Willsborough	1.50
David B. Millard, Alliance	1.50
William F. Parker, Cleveland	1.50
Anna Woods, New Baltimore	1.50
Amos B. Reers, Mt. Union	1.50
Hamphrey Hoover, Alliance	1.50
Stephen Barnaby, Mt. Union	1.50
David Barnes, Alliance	2.00
Joseph Hartwell, Davenport	3.75
R. F. Brock, Astoria	75
G. W. Martin, Smithfield	1.50
Kilgus Anthony, Vernon	3.54
L. Middleton, Patmos	1.50

LAWYER, Kansas, August 24, 1859.—A public meeting was held here last evening, to hear the confession read of the Yankee Kidnapper, J. J. Huxley.

The chairman announced to the meeting that Huxley had made a full confession of his connection with the kidnapping of himself and fifteen others, last January, and that he had left the Territory, but before going had given his trunk containing a correspondence between some slaveholders in Missouri, and Huxley, in reference to the recapture of fugitive slaves; among his effects he had also found a bible with the initials of Huxley's name upon it.

In compliance with a request of a meeting, Huxley had made the recommendation given to him by his pastor, when he was about leaving his native place in New Hampshire for Kansas. Also a letter from Huxley to a friend, giving an account of his connection with the Free State Army here, and announcing his willingness to give up his life if necessary to prevent the establishment of the hated institution of slavery upon the soil of Kansas, proving conclusively that the Yankee Kidnapper had not always been willing to go into the business of betraying the fugitives into the hands of the spoiler. The recommendation from his pastor in Rochester, New Hampshire, gives him a good moral, intellectual and gentlemanly character.

The confession of Huxley was then read to the meeting, exciting great sensation, as the plot and plans of the kidnappers became known. Such infamy, treachery, inhumanity and moral turpitude, on the part of these men, astonished all.

Their plan of making dupes of the poor oppressed victims of slavery, by pretending friendship, and under its guise to betray them into the hands of the slaveholder, is indeed, the lowest depth of crime ever heard of or read of in history. It is unsurpassed in iniquity, and deserving of the severest punishment. Our people did not suppose it possible for men born in New England, to descend to such a depth as these men have gone in moral pollution. All the crimes of the Border Ruffians in Kansas, for the five years, is nothing in comparison to it.

At the request of the meeting, the chairman read several letters received by Huxley from slaveholders, offering rewards for the recovery of runaway slaves.

One Hutchinson offered, first one, and then two, hundred dollars to him if he would only point out the hiding place of Charles Fisher. Another agreed to give one-half a negro woman in worth in Missouri, on condition that he would catch her and deliver her to him in jail, so he "can get her." The correspondence between the kidnappers, the efforts made by Huxley to obtain the appointment from Mr. Buchanan as Postmaster in Lawrence.

But enough of this; another scene in the drama was called for, when the Rev. E. Norris, Jr., of this city, appeared on the stand, and exhibited a small pocket Bible, with Huxley's initials upon it, which he stated had been left by the owner with his letters. He had examined the book, and found that it possessed a new interest as a kidnapper's Bible, for he found evidence of its having been read, several passages marked, and thumbed over, as if frequent reference had been had to them. He had read the marked passages and found them all to refer to the awful crime of betraying the oppressed! The sword of the Almighty against the sin, and the terrible sin of the kidnapper. He thought from a knowledge of the early life of Huxley, away up among the granite hills of New Hampshire, that he had been educated in a pious family, that in his youth he had been taught to love and respect his fellow men, to read and study the Bible, to go to it as a safe and sure guide amid all the perils and temptations of life. He came to Kansas, took an active part in our troubles in the defence of freedom, was unfortunately, lost his claim, got laxy—the crying fault of our western men—would not work, tried teaching and failed.

Money was offered him if he would become a kidnapper, to betray him that wanderer. He was tempted, he went to his Bible and read it, to gain strength to resist temptation.

He commenced at the beginning, found verses denouncing the kidnapper, pondered over them, resolved then in his mind, stood firm against temptation for a time, turned often and read the following two passages which bear unmistakably evidence of having been referred to often. They are in the XXIII and XXIV chapters of Deuteronomy, the 15th and 17th verses: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee."

"If a man be found stealing any of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him, then the thief shall die and thou shalt put away from among you."

The reading of the above made him conscious of the great crime he was tempted to commit. And turning to Ephesians, VI chapter, 11th verse, he read:

"Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." His felt strong, went out to deny the tempter, but his rifle or money conquered him, and he fell; perpetrated an infamous crime, so deep in iniquity as to excite the bitter contempt of even the slaveholders towards him.

Of course, I prefer him to his prosecutory opponent.

I had, long before his nomination, pledged myself to vote for no man for that station, who was not fully committed against that infamous enactment; and, believing that Judge Gholson honestly entertains the opinion, equally with Judge Swan, that the enactment must be respected and enforced until repealed, I have thought it advisable to say that, for this cause, and this alone, I cannot give to him my vote.

The scarcity of anonymous newspaper correspondents will never more be from a well considered determination. R. P. SPAULDING, CLEVELAND, Sept. 2, 1859.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES OF CANADA WEST.

The Cleveland correspondent of *The Anglo-African*, writes as follows, under date of August 15th:

"The Colonial Government of Jamaica, I have reason to believe, will very soon appoint James Stanley, esq., of this city agent for the emigration of colored laborers to that island from Canada and the United States. The arrangements are to be made under the immigration act of 1858 which provides for the payment of passages and a stipulated sum per diem for three years. The success of all such enterprises depends greatly upon the character of the immigrants to be obtained, and as every friend of humanity has more or less sympathy for the fugitive slaves in Canada, a brief sketch of their history in this connection cannot fail to be of the highest interest.

Twenty years ago, the number of colored residents in Canada West was 3,400. There are now more than 40,000. In 1840 there were a few settlers near Dawn and around Malden—some of them old slaves manumitted by the war of 1812, and owning a few acres of ground given them by the Crown for their services in that war under Tecumseh. In 1846, at Dawn, their first steam mill was built, and the still lingering educational institution at that place had flourished and failed. But in four months after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, 10,000 emigrants poured into the province. Crowds gathered upon the frontier. The Government barracks were thrown open for their use, but hasty, unable to find shelter therein, illuminated the sacred shore with the fires of their camps. Each boat up the River Thames carried as many as could stand upon its decks, and hundreds hurried to leave the frontier through the woods on foot.

"The few generous colored settlers received them as best they could, and dozens found a resting place on the floor of a neighbor's house. Their former employers as servants were sought for, but found not. Prejudice had, happily, closed her door against them as such, and there was no work for the needy but to seek ordnance and clear the forests. Many were city-bred, but they were driven to it, and the result was, they found this employment so much more independent than they became utterly disgusted with their former pursuits, and declared that they would never more be manumitted for any man or people. A new life seemed open for them; their spirits revived, and each man stretched his nerve to become the possessor of land. The King Settlement, of some 15,000 acres, was speedily taken up. Despite the opposition with which they met from prejudiced whites.

"From that time they have steadily progressed, increasing in numbers, in wealth, and in intelligence. Their acres of land are now numbered by the hundred thousands. They are practical farmers, and have churches, schools, physicians, and editors. They away the elections in those different counties, and are, altogether, laying a more solid foundation for the next generation than is being laid by the colored people of any State or Province outside of the tropics. But the small territory over which they shall wield an influence to all present, lies west of Lake Ontario and north of 42° 30' of north latitude. North of this the lands are already too high-priced to be bought by penniless immigrants.

"It is therefore conclusive, though they have prospered thus far beyond all precedent, their prosperity is limited. They want more lands where it is not quite so cold. They need to be identified with the ruling element of the country in which they live. Finally, God has provided Canada as a place of refuge and temporary asylum for the oppressed, hard-driven, and hunted African-American, where, self-reliant and superior to circumstances, he may demonstrate his industry and his capability of improvement preparatory to commanding in genial climate that position among the nations of the earth which is fast being recognized as his inevitable destiny."

A VALUABLE TRAIN.

Conductor Winston left the passenger depot at this place on Sunday morning, with a train of seven cars freighted with the products of Bourbon County, valued at over \$600,000! The said "products" were composed of large, fine-looking, well-dressed and happy negroes, who had chartered a special train for the purpose of visiting their colored brethren of Lexington, and assisting in the ceremonies of a church dedication.—*Paris (Ky.) Flag*.

Valuable train indeed! How fast the people of Ohio multiply their wealth, if half of her people were owned by the other half. From \$300 to \$2,000 for half the men, women and children of Kentucky, adds vastly to her wealth. That is Democratic wealth. But Ohio could buy Kentucky twice over, without estimating men, women and children—although Kentucky is older, and has many natural advantages over Ohio. We don't envy Kentucky her wealth in negroes. If she has not sense enough to see that every dollar in negro property is obtained at the sacrifice of five dollars in the value of her lands, beside the degradation of her people, then let her be joined to the slaveholders who have no other school to her idea. Fools will learn at no other school but the dear one of experience, and there is where Kentucky has got to learn.—*Springfield Republic*.

CONVICTION OF MORRISON COUNTY JAILERS.—Special Agent Jarvis (of Baltimore) arrived at Washington yesterday, from Salt Lake, and brings the information that McKee and Brewer, the two Mormons who were arrested upon a charge of counterfeiting drafts on the United States Treasury, at Salt Lake City, have been tried and convicted before Judge McKee, at Camp Floyd, and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. They will be taken to California or Washington D. C., to serve out their term.

The N. Y. Evening Post says Dickens has made an engagement to give sixty readings in this country, for which he is to receive \$25,000 cash, besides one fourth of the net profits.

under a meeting assembled under the auspices of the Society. His action in the premises sharply indicates the character of the assembly.

(Owing partly to the crowded state of the tent on Sunday, but mainly to the restless and excited feeling in the afternoon of that day, the Committee on Fugitive Slaves were able to do but little, and on the last day of the meeting, the absence of the larger part of the Committee prevented efficient action. Our friends for the coming year will therefore have to be raised by other than the usual means, and the friends of the cause will have to constitute themselves a Committee of the Whole in order to replenish the Treasury. Some action will be taken upon this subject by the Executive Committee at its next meeting, but let no one who can be anything, either with himself or his neighbors, remain idle until formally invited to act.

In a future paper we will give some sketch of the speeches of the first two days, as may be furnished by a friend who undertook to do what he could in that line. Under the circumstances, this is the best we can do, and we very much regret that some of the remarks made on the last day could not be reported—especially the admirable speech of Charles H. Langston against the Republican party.

Among our home speakers we had with us: Parley Pilsbury of New Hampshire, and Charles West of Mass. Both well known veterans in the cause, and who have long maintained with uncompromising, as without concealment, the position that so small a part of this nation has no right to comprehend—man's right to be free. Their presence and their labors were truly acceptable to the abolitionists of the West, and if there could be a more frequent and extensive coming of the friends of liberty who occupy distant portions of the battle field, we believe it would result in an increase of zeal and strength, and hasten the approach of the day of the slave's deliverance.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

Charles Lenox Remond and Charles H. Langston will lecture at Cool Springs on Sunday, for the 11th inst. and at New Brighton, on the following Monday and Tuesday evenings.

IS IT SO?

A writer in the *Leader* who signs himself "Republican," endeavors to apologize for Judge Gholson, and to convince the Republicans that they ought to vote for him. In his article we find the following statement, which goes to substantiate a fact that is therefore stood upon Democratic authority only:

"Judge Gholson did not profess to be an Abolitionist when he lived in the South. He regarded abolishing at that time much in the same light as the test of the principle of Mississippi did. He would not break a law when he deemed it his duty to do so, and when he removed from the State disposed of them to his neighbors, just as any other man in Mississippi would do, under similar circumstances."

SOME TRUTH.

Senator Douglass recently made a speech at Newburgh, from which we take the following extract:

"As to the Fugitive Slave Law, it is a part of the Constitution, and I will sustain it as long as it is. There is no doctrine so dangerous to liberty as that you may break a law when he deems it his duty to do so, and when he removed from the State disposed of them to his neighbors, just as any other man in Mississippi would do, under similar circumstances."

There is a point in the above which anti-slavery friends will find it rather difficult to get over. Will it be right for the people here to break a law which they don't like, the people of the South certainly as good a right to break a law which doesn't suit them.

RESCUE CASE.

Joseph Adams is now engaged in visiting the New England in our country, for the purpose of collecting a History of the Northern-Wallington Rescues. The volume contains a full account of the proceedings in the case from the beginning to the present end, and is well worthy a place in every library.

True, in paper, - - - 50 cts.
- cloth, - - - 75 cts.

THE SALEM FAIR.

Preparations are now being made, if not already begun, for the accommodation of the Fair, which will open on the 14th inst., and continue three days. A large, large attendance, and a good time are anticipated.

GOLSON REPUDED.

It will be seen by the following letter from Judge Gholson to the *Cleveland Leader*, that J. Gholson is not able to befriend and befool every individual on the Reserve into the support of him.

As I have read the remarks of your correspondent in this morning's paper, in respect to the election of Wm. G. Gholson to the Supreme Court, and have no fault to find therewith, I deem it to me that the bare fact of his owning and selling negro slaves when about to leave the State of Mississippi, some twelve or fifteen years ago, ought not to disqualify him for any office in the gift of the Republican party.

I said distinctly in my speech last week in this place, but I said, further, that I could not vote for Judge Gholson under present circumstances, and I had long ago formed and expressed the intention not to vote for any man for Supreme Judge who would stand in the remotest degree, in carrying out the Fugitive Slave enactment of 1850, in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

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2 do do	Java do
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4 do do	Black do
10 Bbls. do	New Orleans Sugar
8 do do	"A" refined Sugar
4 do do	Golden Syrup
4 Casks do	French Prunes
12 Boxes do	Valencia Raisins
10 do do	Melaga do
8 Half do	do do
8 Boxes do	Strawberry Tobacco
4 do do	W. H. Grant's No. 1 Tobacco
30000 do	Good aged Choice Segars
10 Boxes do	No. 1 Palm Soap
4 Kegs do	Baking Soda
6 Half-bbls. do	No. 1 and 2 Haddock
6 do do	do do White Fish

Also, a general variety of Goods in our stock

TO ARRIVE:
6 Hds. Choice Sugar
1 Tiers (High)
10 Bbls. Molasses
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Buckets and Tubs constantly on hand.

J. DEMING.
Salem, Aug. 20, 1859.

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HEATON'S
SALEMAN EXCHANGE!!!
We have reduced the prices of all
Summer Dress Goods,
and are offering all SUMMER READY MADE CLOTHING very low. Now is the time to keep cool by
AN ENTIRE SUIT FOR . . . \$2.50
Cheap Berregos, Organdies, Jackonets, Brilliant, Summer Silks, . . . 50
We will sell at prices that cannot fail to induce all who are in want of
Summer Pantaloons and Dress Goods!!
to PURCHASE NOW. Remember the place, at J. HEATON'S.
Salem, July 23, 1859.—if.

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HOMOEOPATHIST,
Office three doors west of the Wilson House, south side of Main street, ALBANY, N.Y.
Where he may be found ready at all times to attend to calls in his profession.
Salem, June 4th, 1859.—1y.

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Men and Boys, We have constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable Fine Goods of every description, adapted to the season, which we will sell by the yard, or make up to order in a superior manner. We will know that our Customers, Mr. Watson, stands foremost in his profession, and that he will keep the best workmen to make up our stock. Our motto is "Ready To-Go—Cheap—Quality and Profit." Goods received from the East daily. Fashionable received monthly.
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in the new and elegant store-room, west end of the Backley House, where Goods can be bought at the same low prices as at our store in Salem. We thank the Public for their past liberal patronage and shall use every exertion to merit its continuance and increase.
H. WEEKS & CO.
Sole of the American Flag.
May 14, 1859.

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